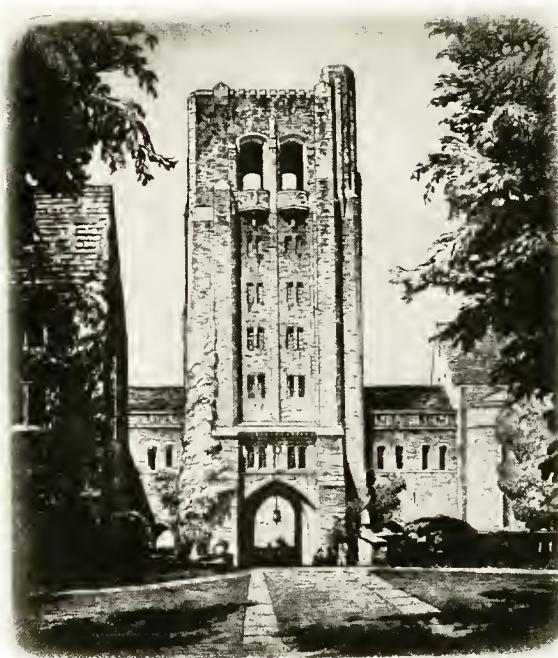


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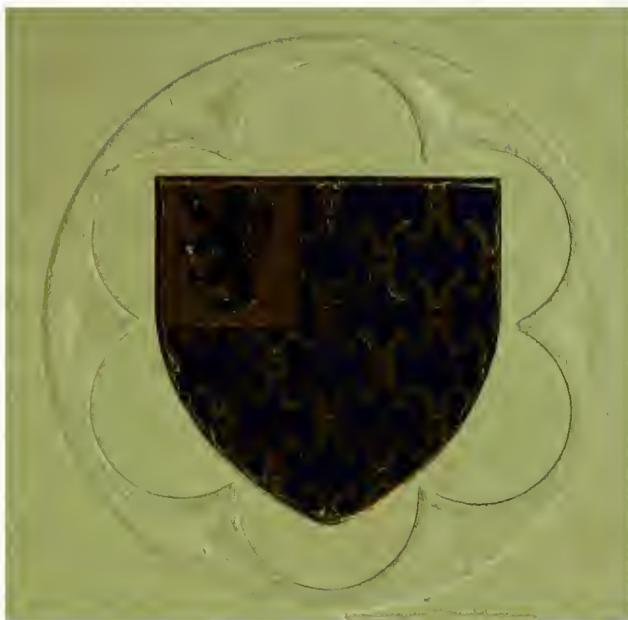
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The Honourable Society of  
**LINCOLN'S INN**

**QUINCENTENARY  
CELEBRATION**

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UBI JAM ANNOS D FLORUIT  
FLOREAT SEMPER IDEM  
HOSPITIUM DE LINCOLNSINN



## Record

OF THE CELEBRATIONS  
COMMEMORATING THE  
GROWTH AND PRO-  
SPERITY OF THE SOCIETY  
DURING FIVE HUNDRED  
YEARS IN ONE ABODE

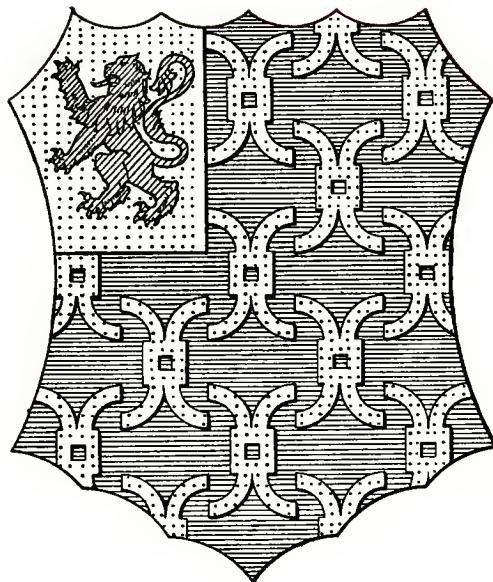
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THE  
HONOURABLE SOCIETY  
OF  
**LINCOLN'S INN**



QUINCENTENARY  
CELEBRATION

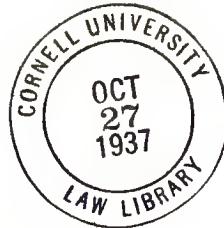
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LINCOLN'S INN HALL  
FROM AN ETCHING BY  
GRAHAM B. CLILVERD



# LINCOLN'S INN 500 YEARS

*The celebrations consisted of a service in the Society's Chapel and a banquet in the Hall. Before giving an account of these it is thought well to reprint the following historical sketch written by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, the learned editor of the Society's records,\* and presented to the guests at the banquet.*

**H**N dealing with the history of Lincoln's Inn it is first of all necessary to make clear distinction between the Society and the site as regards the name. Most writers on London topography, following Stow, have assumed that the Society took its name from the site, in the belief that the present Lincoln's Inn represents the house formerly belonging to Henry de Lacy, the last Earl of Lincoln of that family. This assumption, though a very natural one, is entirely wrong, for the Earl's house, so far as is known, was never called

\* He has set out and discussed the evidences at large in vol. 4 of the Black Books, 1902, at pp. 263, 399.



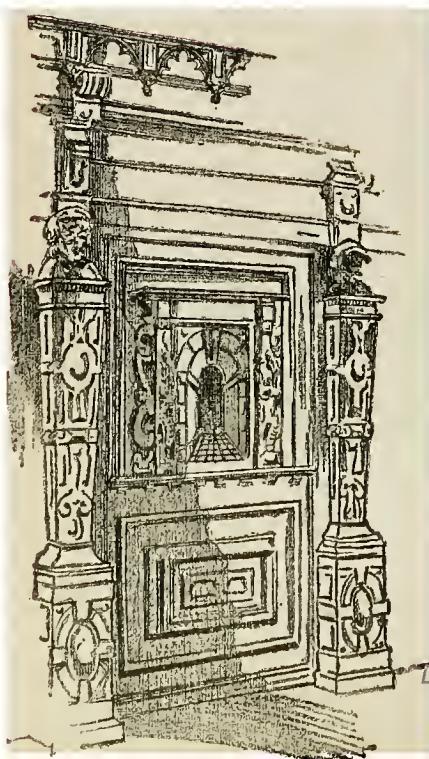
HALL AND LIBRARY. DESIGNED  
BY PHILIP HARDWICK. OPENED  
IN 1845 BY QUEEN VICTORIA



Lincoln's Inn, but was known as the Manor of Holborn or Holborn Hall ; and moreover, it was not in or even very near Chancery Lane. It had been the home of the Black Friars until they moved in 1276 to larger premises in the city, near Baynard's Castle and Montfitchet's Tower, at the mouth of the River Fleet, where Blackfriars Bridge still recalls their second Priory. Their former house in Holborn lay to the east of Chancery Lane and the Old Temple, at the north end of Shoe Lane ; it was bought by Lacy in 1286, and later became the property of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, when it was known for a time as " Darby Howse in Showe Lane." It was standing in 1598, when Stow records that " Oldeborne Hall . . . is now letten out into divers tenementes." A new house was built on the site about 1617 (*see* plates in Wilkinson's " *Londiniana* "), which was standing in 1855 (Newton, " London in the Olden Time ").

Such, in brief, is the history of the Earl of Lincoln's house in Holborn ; there is no evidence that it was ever occupied by any legal society.

The present Lincoln's Inn is made up of three properties. One of these, the northern portion, was known as Cotterell's Garden or the Coneygarth, and belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, from whom the Society rented it. New Square was waste land until about 1690 or 1691. The central and most important part of the site, comprising the Old Hall, Chapel, Gatehouse, and the whole of Old Square, formed the town residence of the Bishops of Chichester. The property, described as " a place with a garden and appurtenances in the new street before the new



SCREEN IN OLD HALL  
ERECTED 1565



Temple," was granted by Henry III to Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, in 1227, and from the fact that the Bishop was also Lord Chancellor, the "new street" became known as "Chancellor's Lane" after he had built himself a house there. Henry's charter to the Bishop is still preserved among the muniments of the Society.

Neville probably began to build soon after the date of his grant. A successor of his at Chichester, Robert Reade (1396 to 1415), describes the new house as sumptuous, *sumptuose edificavit*, while Matthew Paris records that Bishop Neville died in 1244 "in the noble palace which he had constructed from the foundations not far from the New Temple." The only remains of his work consist of a few fragments of the doorway from the north end of the hall to the solar, destroyed when the hall was lengthened in 1884 or 1885; these were set up in the undercroft, unfortunately as a semi-circular arch instead of a pointed one.

The Bishops of Chichester continued to use the house in Chancery Lane as their town residence down to March, 1412-13; between that date and December, 1422, when the legal Society was certainly in possession, there is no evidence as to its occupation.

The subsequent history of the site can be stated very shortly. The Society of Lincoln's Inn were tenants under the Bishops of Chichester, at a rent of 10 marks, £6 13s. 4d., from 1422 to 1535 when Bishop Sherborne granted a lease to William Suliard for 99 years at the old rent. In the following year, Bishop Sampson, who had succeeded Sherborne, conveyed the freehold to William and Eustace Suliard;



CHAPEL FROM OLD SQUARE  
SHOWING PART OF THE  
OLD HALL, 1489-91. THE  
CHAPEL DESIGNED BY INIGO  
JONES, CONSECRATED 1623



the purchase money was £200 ; the grant was duly confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. The property was described as "one messuage called Lyncolnes Inn, with the courts, etc., and the garden called the Conygarth, anciently called Coterell Garden" ; it was to be held of "the Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England," by fealty only, for all service. The Bishop, for himself and his successors, warranted against the Abbot of Westminster and his successors. It is difficult to explain this warranty, since there is no evidence of any connection with Westminster. There seems to have been a legal fiction or convention that if it were not known against whom a warranty should be given, the Abbot of Westminster was put in. A similar convention arose about the same time, that if it were not known of what royal manor an estate was held, that of East Greenwich was adopted. Edward Suliard, son of Eustace, inherited the property, and sold it to the society in 1580 for £520.

In 1634 Richard Montague, then Bishop of Chichester, claimed the site of the Inn as belonging to his see, and arrears of rent under the lease granted to William Suliard in 1536.

The case was heard by King Charles I in person, "sittinge in a Chaire of State in the Withdrawing Roome next the Bedchamber att Whitehall" on November 23, 1635, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Laud) and various State and Court officials. The Bishop, who explained that he did not appear by counsel, inasmuch as he had "spent some time in reading of the bookes of the lawe," began his claim with the grant to Ralph Neville, his building of "Chichester Howse," the letting thereof to the Society,

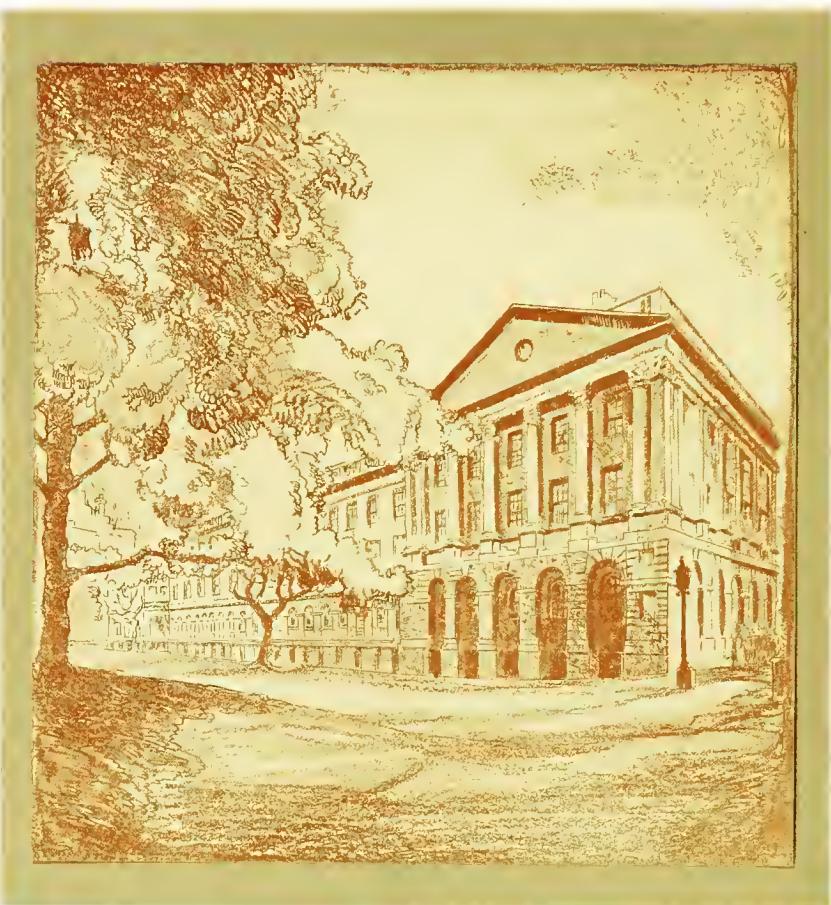


THE KITCHEN GARDEN  
SHOWING THE BACK OF  
BUILDINGS IN OLD SQUARE



and the subsequent sale to the Suliards, which, he contended, was *ultra vires*. He also stated that the leases (*sic*) made by some of his predecessors reserved “lodgings in the Howse when they should repayre to London aboute their owne busines or his Majestie’s affaires”; there is no trace, however, in the records of the Society, of any such reservation. The King having decided that the grant to the Suliards was a good conveyance, the Bishop, rather spitefully as it seems, and entirely contradicting his previous statements, then alleged that Lincoln’s Inn was the site of the Earl of Lincoln’s house and belonged to the Crown in right of the Earldom (Duchy) of Lancaster, and (again contradicting himself) showed “a paper crossed” (*i.e.*, cancelled) purporting to be a grant in 1536 from Bishop Sampson to Henry VIII. To which the King replied, “If yow thincke it be of any validitie, give it to my Attorney.” Finally, the Bishop put in a plea that he might have lodgings allowed him in the Inn, he “not haveinge a howse in London wherein to hide his head.” This claim was denied by Robert Mason, Recorder of London, who appeared for the Society, and nothing was done in the matter.

The Minute Books of the Society, known as the Black Books (from which most of the foregoing quotations are taken), begin in December, 1422, when, it may be presumed, the Society was already in possession of the Bishop of Chichester’s house in Chancery Lane. It is the 500th anniversary of this event that is now being celebrated. There is nothing in our records (or elsewhere) to suggest that the Society was then a new one; on the contrary there were at the time students keeping their third Christmas



STONE BUILDINGS  
ABOUT 1780. DESIGNED  
BY SIR ROBERT TAYLOR



vacation. There is no new code of rules such as might be expected on the formation of a new Society ; in short everything in these earliest records points to an institution of considerable antiquity, whose regulations and customs were so well known and firmly established that no reference to them was required in the new volume.

The very title on the first page of this first Black Book is strong evidence on this question. The heading runs *Liber Hospicii de Lincolsin*, and, as the late Mr. Walter Renshaw, K.C., pointed out, it proves that the Society was known as the Society of Lincoln's Inn before it moved into Chancery Lane, and gave its name to the new habitation. The Bishops' house, while it was in their own occupation, was probably known as Chichester House ; it was certainly not known as Lincoln's Inn. We are thus forced to the conclusion that there was in existence prior to 1422 a body of lawyers, known as "the Society of Lincoln's Inn," having as members, benchers, barristers and students, with an elaborate system of legal education, calling its students to the Bar, and thus giving them the right of audience before the King's highest courts, and yet a society of which no record under its present name has been discovered.\*

\* Mr. E. Williams, F.R.G.S., informs me that, since the publication of his excellent book on Staple Inn in 1906, he has discovered that about the middle of the fourteenth century one Thomas de Lincoln had a house in Holborn which in one or two documents is referred to as "Thomas de Lincoln's Inn" ; and he suggests that the Society which took possession of the Bishop of Chichester's house in 1422 may have come from Thomas de Lincoln's Inn. I have not seen the evidence Mr. Williams has collected. His suggestion is quite possible, but it fails to account for the use of the Lacy arms, and for the fact that Thavy's Inn and Furnival's Inn, two Inns of Chancery, had an ancient connection with Lincoln's Inn. W.P.B.



OLD GATEWAY, BUILT IN 1518  
WHILE CARDINAL WOLSEY  
WAS LORD CHANCELLOR

# THE SERVICE





# The SERVICE

*(As recorded in the Black Book)*

**T**HE service was held at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday, November 28th, 1922. The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Viscount Valentia, Admiral Henry Campbell, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Hardinge were present. The Royal party on their arrival were received at the entrance of the Chapel by the Treasurer (Lord Justice Warrington), the Dean of the Chapel (Mr. Justice Eve), Lady Warrington, Lady Wrenbury, and the Hon. Mrs. Leonard Cripps. Preceded by the Clergy — the Dean of Exeter (The Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, Preacher to the Society\*), the Dean of Canterbury (The Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.), and the Archbishop of Canterbury (The Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.) — the procession passed up the south side of the Chapel to seats south of the altar, the King being

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\* No list of the holders of this office having been hitherto accessible, the present occasion has been taken to compile one from the Black Books, which will be found in the Appendix.



escorted by the Treasurer and the Queen by the Dean of the Chapel.

Before the arrival of the Royal Party the congregation consisting of Benchers (many of them accompanied by ladies), Barristers, and Students of the Inn had taken their seats.

\* \* \*

#### ORDER OF SERVICE.

##### CANTICLE.

*All standing.*

Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find.  
And when he findeth he shall wonder. Wondering, he shall reach  
the Kingdom, and in the Kingdom he shall have rest.

*Walford Davies.*

*All standing.*

**D.** The Lord our God be with us :  
**R.** As He was with our fathers.

Let us pray.

*All kneeling.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

*Sarum.*

---

#### PSALM 119, verses 97 to 104. *Quomodo dilexi !*

**L**ORD, what love have I unto thy law : all the day long is my study in it.

Thou through thy commandments hast made me wiser than mine enemies : for they are ever with me.

I have more understanding than my teachers : for thy testimonies are my study.

I am wiser than the aged : because I keep thy commandments.

I have refrained my feet from every evil way : that I may keep thy word.

I have not shrunk from thy judgments : for thou teachest me.



O how sweet are thy words unto my throat : yea, sweeter than honey unto my mouth.

Through thy commandments I get understanding : therefore I hate all evil ways.

---

LESSON : Ecclesiasticus : ch. 44, verses 1 to 14.

LET us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us.

The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning.

Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding, and declaring prophecies :

Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions :

Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing :

Rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations :

All these were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times.

There be of them, that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported.

And some there be, which have no memorial ; who are perished, as though they had never been ; and are become as though they had never been born ; and their children after them.

But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten.

With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant.

Their seed standeth fast, and their children for their sakes.

Their seed shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out.

Their bodies are buried in peace ; but their name liveth for evermore.

---

HYMN.

“ All people that on earth do dwell.”



## COLLECTS.

LORD, we pray thee that thy grace may always prevent and follow us, and make us continually to be given to all good works ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O ALMIGHTY God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of thy Son Christ our Lord ; Grant us grace so to follow thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love thee ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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## THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

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### HYMN.

“O God of Bethel, by whose hand.”

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### A PRAYER before the Address. (*All standing.*)

YE shall pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, especially for that Reformed part of it established in this Kingdom, and herein, for our Gracious Sovereign Lord, George, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, over all persons, and in all causes, Ecclesiastical as well as Civil, within these his Dominions Supreme : For our Gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mother, Edward Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Ye shall pray likewise for the Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments, as well Archbishops and Bishops as other Clergy ; for the King's Most Honourable Privy Council, for the Great Council of the Nation now assembled in Parliament, and for all the Nobility, Judges, and Magistrates of the Realm ; and that there may never be wanting a due supply of persons fitly qualified to serve God, both in Church and State, ye shall beg a blessing upon all Schools and Seminaries of sound Learning and Religious Education particularly upon our Universities ; upon all Institutions for the Study and Practice of the Law (especially this Learned and Honourable Society) ; that all in their several stations may serve truly and faithfully to the glory of God, and the edifying and well governing of His



people, always remembering the strict and solemn account which they must one day give before the Judgment Seat of Christ. Ye shall pray also for the whole Commons of the Realm, that they may live in the faith and fear of God, in dutiful obedience to the King, and in brotherly love and Christian charity one towards another. Finally—ye shall praise God for all His servants departed this life in His faith and fear, beseeching Him to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that, this life ended, we may be made partakers with them of a glorious Resurrection to Life Eternal. These Prayers and Praises ye shall humbly offer up at the Throne of Grace, in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour.

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THE LORD'S PRAYER. (*All standing.*)

---

ADDRESS.

---

TE DEUM.

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The Service was conducted by the Preacher to the Society, The Very Rev. H. R. Gamble, D.D., Dean of Exeter. The Lesson was read by The Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, sometime Preacher to the Society.

The Address, delivered by His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury, was as follows :—

You have asked me, my brothers, to say a few words on a day when we meet—I quote your own phrase—to join in “a Service of thanksgiving for the growth and prosperity of this Society during five hundred years in one abode.”

The contrast between your knowledge of the subject and my own makes obvious the difficulty of my saying anything which is likely to carry for you either new suggestion or practical service. Therefore, I put ambition aside, and my words shall not only be few, they shall be sternly simple. And indeed, at sacred moments the elementary thought is usually the best thought. So at an hour like this, we step aside for a few moments from the rush of our hurrying life, and we ask ourselves



in the quiet of this Chapel what has been the keynote of these five hundred years, what this Society has stood for, what it stands for now, in the long life-story of England ? It has stood—to say so is a mere commonplace—for the sacredness and dignity of Law : for making good the essential place, nay, the essential dominance of Law in the life of an ordered Christian community. A few minutes ago we united in making our own the words of a Psalm of rare historic interest, a psalm wherein and whereby a people recognises and thanks God for the message of his Law :

“ Lord, what love have I unto thy law :  
All the day long is my study in it.”

“ Thy Law.” The restriction, that is, upon waywardness or licence of thought, and word, and act. And a few verses off from those which we have just sung comes this : “ I will walk at liberty, for I seek thy commandments.” That is to say, Law is the very safeguard of the truest liberty. “ Wise laws and just restraints,” wrote a master of English prose, “ are not chains but chain-mail, the strength and defence of liberty.”

This actual plot of ground, Lincoln’s Inn, has for five hundred years been sacred to the task of maintaining that truth among men, and making it in practice grow from strength to strength. Which of us will look overseas, be it in old days or in our own, and not thank God for English liberty ? Which of us will think of English liberty and not prize as its basis the sacredness of Law ? Law in its largest range : described three centuries ago, in phrases unforgettable :

“ Her voice the harmony of the world ; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power ; both Angels and men and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy.”

But we can go further. I speak with unaffected diffidence in the presence of those upon whose faces I am looking now. But I suppose I cannot be wrong in saying that if the Society of Lincoln’s Inn has historically any large distinctive feature it has been its care for the principle of equity in the realm of Law. And every writer who has handled the problem of what equity means or ought to mean has found that its place in our ordered system is (I use the phrase deliberately) a holy place. When, in the sixteenth century, a few writers on Law coined a new and short-lived English word, the word “ epiky ” —I do not know how they pronounced it—it was an attempt, in lack of an English equivalent, to anglicise the Greek word *ἐπιεικεία*, a word amply and even reverently discussed by Aristotle



more than three hundred years before the Christian era, and sanctified in the New Testament by its application to the Lord Jesus Christ himself : what our Version calls the "gentleness of Christ." But gentleness is much too restricted a term. Aequitas, Epieikeia, has, of course, a much wider range. From Aristotle to the writers of our own day it has been endlessly expanded and described. Christopher St. Germain, in his famous "Doctor and Student," makes the doctor say, "Epieikeia is no other thing but an exception of the law of God or of the law of reason from the general rules of the law of man when those rules would in any particular case judge against the law of God or the law of reason, the which exception is secretly understood in every general rule of positive law." It is easy to challenge the words of that description, and whether it is fair or not I am incompetent to judge, but we feel at once the largeness and the sanctity of the subject. The Society of Lincoln's Inn has moulded it in the course of centuries into such a form that for the last fifty years or thereabouts it has been fused into every part of English law. I have perhaps rashly set foot on ground too difficult for me, but what I can safely urge is that the five centuries of work and leadership for which we thank God to-day are centuries of the very noblest service rendered not to England only but to the civilised world. English law has from its earliest origin stood for high ideals. That side or branch of English law, which had for long centuries its almost exclusive home in Lincoln's Inn, has stood in the largest sense for Righteousness. The rules and usages which it has set forward are those of Righteousness : I do not scruple to use the word, the Righteousness of God. When there has grown among a people that sense of honour and mutual respect which makes their customary conduct, their "sittlichkeit," as one of your foremost living representatives has urged, an ennobling thing, with experience and outlet not National only but International, it is to Societies such as this—Societies which have laid down the principle and set the example—that we can in part at least ascribe the credit and pay the tribute of our thanks. The righteousness of God is, I honestly believe, no inappropriate term. It is well that we should to-day not merely trace or claim such credit as is the Society's due, but should together render thanks to God. It is not a small thing that your bedroll, my brothers, should include the names of so rich a series of men who in their day gave God the glory and kept keen and vivid in Lincoln's Inn the thought of His faith and fear. Not among the preachers and chaplains only, notable as these were—Donne and Tillotson, and Warburton, and Hever, and Maurice, and the rest—but among the great luminaries of your legal constellation from Sir Thomas More to Sir Matthew Hale, from Hale through two centuries of high ideals and rich jurisprudence to Cairns, to Selborne, and to many more, the torch of a keen religious spirit has passed and has been kept aflame. Let us give thanks. It is meet and right to-day.



After the service the Royal party, escorted by the five officers of the Society (Lord Justice Warrington, Treasurer ; Judge Stanger, Master of the Library ; Mr. Justice Eve, Dean of the Chapel ; Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence, Keeper of the Black Books ; and Sir John G. Butcher, Master of the Walks) and by Lady Warrington, Lady Wrenbury, and the Hon. Mrs. Leonard Cripps proceeded to the Benchers' rooms at the Hall, where tea was served in the drawing room. In addition to the officers of the Inn, those Benchers who were senior to the officers or were judges or members of the Commemoration Committee attended with the ladies who were their guests. The King had announced that he wished the proceedings to be as informal as possible, and all present in the room had an opportunity of conversing with their Majesties.

The Hon. Mrs. Leonard Cripps and the Hon. Joyce Buckley kindly gave their services at the tea-tables.

After tea the King and Queen went into the Hall, where the silver and some old glass belonging to the Society were displayed. In the Hall were assembled many Benchers, barristers, and students who had attended the service and for whom tea had been provided there. The Treasurer here made various presentations to their Majesties, including, by the King's special command, two Indian students, viz., Miss Cornelia Sorabji (Legal Adviser to the Court of Wards, Bengal) and Mr. Harun-ar-Rashid. Afterwards the King and Queen and the Archbishop entered their names in the Gilded Book (which had been placed on a table on the dais) and then visited the Council Room



and Library. The Royal party left the Inn at about six o'clock.

The King graciously expressed their Majesties' approval of all the arrangements made for their reception and their pleasure in the visit.

Ordinary morning dress without robes was worn. The King was in morning dress and the Queen wore a black velvet dress edged with blue at the neck and a toque with variegated leaves.

The following letter from Lord Stamfordham was subsequently received by the Treasurer :

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

*November 29th, 1922.*

DEAR LORD JUSTICE WARRINGTON,

The King and Queen desire me to say with what real pleasure they were present yesterday on so memorable an anniversary in the life of Lincoln's Inn.

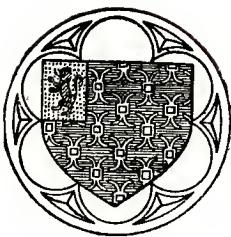
Their Majesties were much impressed by the beautiful Service in the Chapel ; and to the King it was a special satisfaction to have the opportunity of afterwards meeting so many of his fellow Benchers.

The King and Queen greatly appreciated all the arrangements for their reception, upon which you and Lady Warrington had bestowed such kind thought and trouble.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

The Right Hon. LORD JUSTICE WARRINGTON.



# THE BANQUET





# The BANQUET

The Banquet was held in the Hall at eight o'clock in the evening on Tuesday, December 5th, 1922. On this occasion the high table was transferred from the dais to the length of the east side of the Hall. The Treasurer was seated in the middle and was flanked on either side by the principal guests, each of whom was conducted to the table by one of the Senior Benchers.

From the high table ten tables projected across the Hall, at which the rest of the company sat.

Amongst the 365 persons present were the following Guests :—

His Excellency The Spanish Ambassador  
His Excellency The Italian Ambassador  
His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, G.C.V.O.  
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor  
The Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, O.M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.  
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Birkenhead  
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Mersey  
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G.  
The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop of London, K.C.V.O.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway

The Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Phillimore  
The Rt. Hon. General Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Adjutant-General)  
The Rt. Hon. The Master of the Rolls  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Glenavy, K.C.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Trevethin  
The Rt. Hon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer  
The Rt. Hon. The First Lord of the Admiralty  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Duke  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Banks  
The Rt. Hon. The Lord President of the Court of Session (Lord Clyde)

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Scrutton	Sir Walter Trower
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Darling	Sir Thomas Willes Chitty
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Advocate	The Dean of Faculty, Edinburgh
The Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., K.C.	The President of the Law Society (A. C. Peake, Esq.)
The Rt. Hon. Sayid Ameer Ali, C.I.E.	The President of the Institute of Civil Engineers (Dr. Maw)
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Edge, K.C.	The President of the Institute of Char- tered Accountants (William Cash, Esq.)
The Hon. Mr. Justice Avory	The Vice-President of the International Law Association (J. Arthur Barrett, Esq.)
The Hon. Mr. Justice Horridge	The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford
The Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Pollock, K.B.E., K.C.	The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bailhache	The Master of Trinity, Cambridge
The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury	Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey, G.B.E.	Professor J. E. G. de Montmorency
The Hon. Mr. Justice Shearman	Professor Buckland
The Hon. Mr. Justice Salter	Dr. Blake Odgers, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice McCardie	The Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C. M.P.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Roche	Butler Aspinall, Esq., K.C.
Dr. B. C. J. Loder	George John Talbot, Esq., K.C.
The Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats à la Cour de Paris (Monsieur Albert Salle)	Alexander Grant, Esq., K.C.
Monsieur Paul Cresson	Edward Clayton, Esq., K.C.
Maître Paul Quintin	A. D. Bateson, Esq., K.C.
The Treasurer of the Inner Temple (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.)	W. J. Disturnal, Esq., K.C.
The Treasurer of Gray's Inn (The Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart.)	F. D. MacKinnon, Esq., K.C.
The Very Revd. The Dean of St. Paul's	A. M. Dunne, Esq., K.C.
The Very Revd. The Dean of Canter- bury	William Norman Raeburn, Esq., K.C.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	R. Newton Crane, Esq., K.C.
Sir T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., M.P., Solicitor General	Robert Nesbitt, Esq., M.P.
Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.	John W. Simpson, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
Sir Charles Archer Cook, K.C.B.	Master R. White
Sir Reginald Acland, K.C.	Mr. Registrar F. T. Bloxam
The Hon. Mr. Justice Sim (New Zealand)	Howard Wright, Esq.
Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C.	Cecil Allen Coward, Esq.
Sir Leslie Frederick Scott, K.C., M.P.	A. M. Bremner, Esq.
Sir Roger Gregory	T. R. Colquhoun Dill, Esq.
Sir Arthur Whinney, K.B.E.	Robert W. Dibdin, Esq.
Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff	R. P. P. Rowe, Esq. (The Under Treasurer)



The following were also invited but unable to be present :—

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales	The Attorney-General, U.S.A.
His Excellency The American Ambassador	The Hon. Mr. Justice Bray
His Excellency The French Ambassador	The Hon. Mr. Justice Lush
His Excellency The Belgian Ambassador	The Hon. Mr. Justice Greer
His Excellency The Japanese Ambassador	The Hon. Mr. Justice Rich (of Australia)
The Prime Minister	The Lord-Justice-Clerk (The Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson)
The Hon. William H. Taft	The Solicitor-General for Scotland
His Grace The Duke of Devonshire	The Very Revd. The Dean of Exeter
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Hewart of Bury)	Sir James Barrie
The Rt. Hon. Field-Marshal The Earl Haig	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C.
The Rt. Hon. General Lord Cavan	Sir Homewood Crawford
The Rt. Hon. Lord Carson (Treasurer of the Middle Temple)	Sir Gardner Engleheart
The Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	The Chancellor of the University of Oxford
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham	The Chancellor of the University of Cambridge
The Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn	The Chancellor of the University of London
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur	The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh
The Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin	The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin
The Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	The Downing Professor of the Laws of England (Dr. H. G. Haseltine)
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham	The Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil	The President of the Royal Society
The Secretary of State for War	The President of the Royal Academy
The Home Secretary	The President of the Board of Education
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Atkin	Monsieur Henri Chatenet
The President of the Cour de Cassation de Paris	Patrick Hastings, Esq., K.C., M.P.
The President de l'Ordre des Avocats de Bruxelles	James Rolt, Esq., K.C.
The Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats près la Cour d'appel de Gand	T. M. Healy, Esq., K.C.
The Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats à la Cour d'appel de Liège	Frederic Harrison, Esq.
Signor Tommaso Tittoni	Bernard Bircham, Esq.
The President of the American Bar Association	G. A. K. Fitzgerald, Esq.
	J. W. Budd, Esq.

After dinner the following toasts were proposed : “ The King,” by the Treasurer ; “ Lincoln’s Inn,” by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave (responded to by the Treasurer) ; “ The Guests,” by Lord Haldane (responded to by the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Beatty) ; “ The Treasurer,” by Lord Sterndale, M.R. (responded to by the Treasurer).



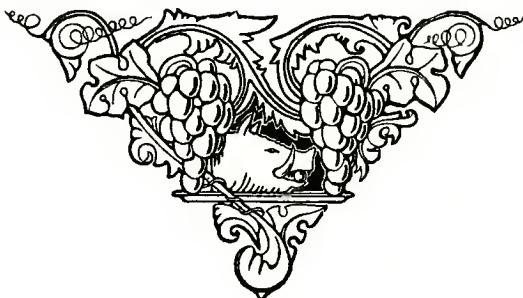
The Lord Chancellor, proposing "Lincoln's Inn," said :—

My Lords and Gentlemen : Although I am a member of another Inn, my first struggles for work were in a little room over the archway leading to Old Square, near Chancery Lane, and my later years were passed over the archway in New Square which looks on the new courts. My first brief, I think, I held in the Vice-Chancellor's court within the precincts of the Inn, and I first faced a Court of Appeal in the Old Hall. We are here to celebrate the completion of five centuries of the lifetime of Lincoln's Inn. What a wonderful history it is. In the reign of Henry V, the victor of Agincourt, the Society of Lincoln's Inn migrated to the place on which we stand. Not much later the Old Hall was built—which was more recently bombed by Zeppelins, but which still stands.

The "rabbit warren" has gone. In our time the poaching was done in the Chancery Courts, originally by members of the common law Bar, and there was no penalty. In 1558 an order was made that no Fellow of the Inn should wear a beard of more than a fortnight's growth. We live now in more lenient times. In a room here was planned the kidnapping of Prince Charles, and here, a few months later, there was a masque, at which King Charles was present, and was made a member of the Inn. Although the pageantry has gone, I suppose there is no stone in these old buildings which has not a story to tell. But what is most important is not its stones, but the men who lived and studied and practised here. Here Sir Thomas More set a high standard of equitable jurisdiction. I think it was he who said if his father were on one side and the devil on the other, if the devil had a good case, he should have right. Here studied and practised these sages of the law, Sir Matthew Hale, Thurlow, Mansfield, Erskine, Brougham, and Russell, and here also those masters of equity, Eldon, Selborne, Cairns, Jessel, Macnaghten, and many others. Others were better known as statesmen than as lawyers—Cromwell, William Pitt, Macaulay, Gladstone, and Disraeli. That is a roll worth remembering by your students to-day. But at the end of it all I think that that of which we are most proud is the spirit which animates these old buildings—a spirit which aims at the triumph of right over form and precedent. Our chief debt to the old Chancellors—More, Hardwicke, and others like them—is in the development of the human side of the law—the assertion of that right of the courts to do justly which an archbishop said is the real foundation of true liberty. It was in the Chancery Courts that the doctrine was first established that those in whom trust is placed may be compelled to keep faith, that confidence may not be voided by fraud, and that the strong arm of the law may be felt not only to exact damages after the mischief is done, but to intervene by injunction to prevent mischief being done. All these



things are now part of the laws of our land. The struggle between common law and equity was a long one. The first round ended, I suppose, in the time of James I, when Lord Chancellor Ellesmere won his victory over Chief Justice Coke. The result of the struggle is registered to-day in those statutes which provide that, when common law and equity are in conflict, the rules of equity shall prevail. This is a great achievement of Lincoln's Inn, and for this result these five centuries of struggle have not been in vain. I congratulate the Inn on its great past, as also on its prosperity to-day, and I wish it another five centuries of equal prosperity and even greater achievement.





### The Treasurer, in reply, said :—

It is not from any merit of my own but from sheer force of circumstances that I am called to occupy the Chair to-night. It is, I am sure you will all think, with pardonable pride that I rise to return thanks for the toast. We are to-night celebrating a great event in the history of the Inn, and our chief feeling is one of thankfulness and gratitude. We testified to one form of that thankfulness by announcing a service last Tuesday in our Chapel—a service attended not only by the Benchers who are now present, but by him who is one of our fellow Benchers—the King. We were then expressing our thanks for those men whose genius and character have added lustre to the annals of the Inn and for the progress and success achieved by the Inn in the past. To-night our gratitude has another source. We are to-night expressing our thanks to those who have attended this dinner, many of them from distant parts of the world. I am addressing to-night a most remarkable company. We have here representatives of friendly countries. We have nearly all the prominent members of our profession in this country, and some who represent the profession of the law in Scotland and Ireland and in the Dominions beyond the Sea ; may I also ask particular attention to the presence of representatives of our brothers in France and Belgium who have come to take part in our celebration. I thank you on behalf of Lincoln's Inn for the way in which you have accepted the toast, and I thank my old friend, the Lord Chancellor, for the eloquent and cordial terms in which he has proposed it.

I may be told that having said so much my task is ended, but I cannot refrain from saying a few words about the Society which I stand here to represent. This Society, with its sister Inns of Court, was founded, I believe, sometime in the early fourteenth century, and I think we might take it with regard to Lincoln's Inn, at all events, though there is a good deal of haze about its early condition, that it had existed for something approaching one hundred years, when it obtained from the Bishop of Chichester the tenancy of the property of which we are now the owners. That property consisted of a house belonging to the Bishop of Chichester, with its chapel, its hall and a certain number of chambers occupied by the members of the Inn, who were then, as they are now, divided into three divisions—Students, Barristers and Benchers. From 1422 we have a fairly complete record of all the proceedings of the Inn, many of which contain matter of extreme interest. It was an institution “for the study and practice of the law.” The study of the law. In the early days a great deal of the activities of the Inn were devoted to the study of the law, but carried on in a way that would be entirely foreign to our present methods. There were no text books then, but law was taught by oral instruction, by moots and readings, by attendance in court and in



similar ways. However this was, there was at any rate systematic education of the aspirant to forensic fame. There then came after a considerable period an interval, during which, I fear, this Inn and its sisters did not do much for the study of the law, but for the last fifty or sixty years the old practice of legal study, though not the same in detail, has been revived, and the Inns are now again a real—I think I might use the expression—a real Legal University in which the law is systematically studied and taught.

The aspect of the Inn to which this night I desire more especially to refer, is that it is an association of men engaged in the same profession. The Inn, by its dinners, by its common room, by its daily luncheons in the Benchers' room and beneath this Hall, affords an opportunity for the members of the profession to meet each other, and counsel can tell the judges what they think of them—(laughter)—after appearing in court, for they come to the Inn on a different footing—as friends and brother members of the profession. I cannot help thinking that it is this facility of association and of meeting our brothers which has so much to do with the absence of professional jealousy, the absence of which I am proud to think is characteristic of our profession. I would urge members of the Inn and the other Inns of Court to make the utmost use of the opportunities which the Inns of Court give to those meeting in association with their fellows. In this Inn, and I think in the other Inns, we possess some striking monuments testifying in a material sense to our brotherly association. Just outside the library can be seen in a case a book in which are recorded the names of all the members of the Inn who served their country during the war. Just outside this building in which we are assembled stands our war memorial with this touching inscription : " Hospitium Sociis Filiis Parentes." May that memorial stand for ever as a monument of the feeling of association which permeates this and the other Inns of Court.

I express the hope and confidence that the future will fulfil the thankfulness we feel for the progress and prosperity of the past.



In the unavoidable absence of Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Viscount Haldane proposed "The Guests."

Treasurer, your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I find myself in an unfortunate position. Only a few minutes since it was intimated to me that my fellow-Bencher and friend, the silver-tongued Sir Edward Clarke, was not likely to arrive to propose this toast, and the privilege has unexpectedly devolved on me, a tongue-tied Scotsman with a bad cold. But the occasion is an inspiring one and of material there is a great wealth.

We of Lincoln's Inn, if not a corporation, have had at least a continuous existence. We are the successors in an unbroken line of those who founded the Inn five hundred years ago. We think as they did, and we strive to continue the tradition that has come down from them. We believe that we shall be followed, when we are gone, by others who will act as we are acting. Our predecessors might well say to us, in the language of ancient Sparta: You are what we were, you shall be what we are.

First of all I turn to His Excellency who represents the Sovereign and the Government of Spain. His country has played a great part in the history of the world. It has played a part not less in the contribution it has made to the Literature and Art of the world. For the sake of brevity I will select only one name, that of Cervantes. We in this country read Cervantes with the same sense as we read Shakespeare. He touches the highest level, the level beyond which there is nothing imaginable in the combination of exquisite humour with reverence for chivalry. And yet Cervantes has his rivals in the Spanish history both of literature and art.

I pass to France. His Excellency who represents the Republic represents also perhaps the greatest literary traditions in any country. For to France the gift has been given of combining form with substance as the writers of no other country have been able to do. Henri Bergson continues the traditional capacity, descended to him from the period of Maine de Biran and the long line in France of thinkers of the nineteenth century, who have carried into science what came to them as the power to express great thoughts in exquisite words, from Pascal and from Bossuet.

I turn now to Italy. The spirit of the Renaissance not only inspired the *risorgimento*. It still lives, not only in current literature and great mathematical science of Italy, but in her Government. For where else in the world would a Benedetto Croce have been chosen as Minister of Education in the late administration, to be succeeded without break by an equally great thinker, Giovanni Gentile, as Minister of Education in the new Government. For this office Italy has turned in the search for Kings to her philosophers.



When I come to Belgium, that bravest of all the nations that chose to take risks in the Great War, the name that comes first to my mind after that of her splendid King is the name of Cardinal Mercier. I can only say to his Excellency that we here reverence the spirit of the Cardinal as greatly as we admire his gifts of expression.

I pass from Their Excellencies to the judges. I see before me many distinguished occupants of the Bench, men of the highest position among us. But I see none who is occupying our attention more to-day than our distinguished visitor, Dr. Loder, the President of the Permanent Tribunal of Permanent Justice, one of the happy creations of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. Dr. Loder, we welcome you as the expression of a principle of justice as great as it is novel.

Then there are the representatives of the Navy and the Army. Of the Army I will not speak. I see around me old friends—generals among whom I have worked for over six years. I love the Army, and they know it, and I need not say more. But the Navy remains. I have always thought it much the most important military factor in an Island Empire, and that notwithstanding that the Empire needs a small but highly organised Expeditionary Force to complete its naval equipment. But of the Navy I need not say more. For I see sitting close to me my friend Admiral Beatty, who is to respond to this toast. He embodies the spirit of the Navy, of the fighting admirals who trace their spiritual descent back to Horatio Nelson, and even to Drake and his Elizabethan colleagues. It is a long tradition and an inherited spirit which have gone far to give our Navy its unrivalled quality.

There are other guests present whom I couple in this toast with those I have mentioned. But I need now do no more than propose the toast without further words.





## The Spanish Ambassador (Señor Don A. Merry del Val), said in reply :—

The word of thanks, of hearty thanks, which I rise to utter in the name of my fellow-guests and my own, undoubtedly owes its most immediate inspiration to the generosity and warmth of the welcome received by us to-night at the hands of the Ancient and Venerable Society (I use this noun in the sense current when the word "epiky" was coined)—the Ancient and Venerable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Still, it is not only your good cheer, Gentlemen of the Law, nor yet the choice contents of your cobwebbed flasks, "*ardentis pocula Falerni*," that give me the stomach to respond to the toast of the guests, softly and comfortably dilating my heart and attuning its strings to a note of gratitude by a quicker pulsation of my veins.

Neither are the terms in which that toast was set, appropriate, kind and eloquent as they were, the only spur to my fancy as I hasten to offer their speaker all due acknowledgment.

With this thought of thankfulness there are mingled others which at this moment fill my mind and swell my breast.

They came to me as I sat at your table and allowed my eyes to wander among the quaintly fashioned rafters and over the emblazoned expanses of your walls, regaling me with such a dish of spiritual enjoyment as I admired the artistry of their design and strove to decipher both the open and the hidden meaning of your escutcheons, that I had well-nigh forgotten the splendour and the savour of the more substantial fare lavishly spread on the board before us.

Like most of those who have heard the history of the four Inns of Court, I am struck by their antiquity, so ably recalled by the architect of this beautiful Hall ; but at the same time I am impressed by something more than the mere remoteness of their origin. In their gradual upbuilding through the course of half a thousand years, I read the growth and ripening of English Law and the slow but sure development of that most wonderful of all the processes of civilisation, save one, the triumph of the mind represented by the lawyer over force as the only foundation of government. A triumph, said I ? Yes, in one way a triumph of Right over Might never to be gainsaid as long as our civilisation holds good, yet not a triumph in the sense of annihilation or servitude : rather a sweet and willing compromise uniting the two, so that Right shows the way to Might and Might upholds the Right, because Force is in itself neither good nor evil, but can be either, according to how and why and when, for what end and by whom it be exercised, and this Right, which by definition must be good, joined to Might begets Justice in her plenitude.

And as these words leave my mouth a new idea surges to the surface of my brain.



It is the majesty of English Justice born of righteous administration of the Law, not the written Law alone (the letter killeth), but with it the Natural Law, the Moral Law.

The substitution of Might by Right, to which I before alluded, is a wondrous achievement common to every civilised people. Few, however, can claim that the sense of Justice pervades the life of the State to the same extent as in Britain. Herein and nowhere else lies the chief and living source of your nation's strength. "Justitia regnum fundamentum." So true is this aphorism that the State estranged from Justice is doomed to wither and decay, for security is the one and only foundation of every order of human life, and security without Justice there is none, because without Truth life is not ; and Justice, that is to say Right, applied to the intercourse of men, is either an expression of Truth or is not Right.

Not your fleets nor your armies, formidable as they are, nor yet the size of your great cities, the unceasing traffic of your shipping, your railways or your streets, the unparalleled development of your prosperity, are what we from foreign lands most admire in Britain and acknowledge as the keystone of her Empire and its world-wide influence. It is your English Justice, which lacking, none of these elements of power were possible. Justice in your inner political life, Justice in your treatment of other nations, whose parent, the Justice of your Law Courts meted to all and sundry, whatever the class, whatever the fortune, whatever the birthplace, the colour, or the creed, arises from the very soul of your noble race. Disappointments there may have been, disappointments there are bound to be, because earthly Justice, even English Justice, is human, and I am no flatterer to deny it. Still, British Justice has so vindicated our confidence in the past and holds out such promise for the future that we all expect to find it everywhere and always, and rarely expect it in vain. Can there be greater praise on the tongue of man ? What a glorious Crown, and what a burden, too, this high tradition ; what a bright perspective for the years that are not yet ! While there is life there is hope for the nations, and while there is Justice there is life !

But whence did British Justice come ? Where find we its cradle ? In these Inns of Court where now we sit, at once the school and the spiritual home of your lawyers and judges, to whom the world owes a wholesome impulse reaching far beyond your shores—a place, if I may misquote our Spanish prince of intellect, Cervantes, in which Justice has her seat and Equity makes her abode. "Donde toda Justicia tiene su asiento y toda Equidad hace su habitacion."

Well may we feel honoured at being bidden here to-night ; well may we look with love and reverence on these walls ; well may we wish to Lincoln's Inn, as we now know it, a life as long as our civilisation, for the good of each and all of us, of our several countries and of mankind.



Earl Beatty, who also replied to the toast, said :—

The connections between the Navy and the Law are somewhat diverse. We spend most of our time in considering why the Court of Admiralty should be mixed up with the Court of Divorce. (Laughter.) We presume it is because of the recognised rectitude of the naval officer. (Laughter.) I have learned otherwise since I have been here. In time of war we come a little closer together ; we meet in the Prize Court. We sailors send ships in as prize and the law lets them go. (Laughter.) It is true that there are not many, but still the few that are let go leave a mark. We can all congratulate ourselves that the law of this great country is just. The Lord Chancellor referred to Sir Thomas More choosing between his father and the devil. In these cases when the ships are let loose it is the devil that wins. (Laughter.) In this Court it is the custom to drink His Majesty's health sitting down. So it is in the Navy. The reason we drink it sitting down in the Navy is because the ships are storm swept and we cannot stand up, but with you it is from other causes that you cannot stand up. (Laughter.) We have something to live for in these days of quick living and quick thought and of never-ceasing turmoil. It is good to reflect upon the fact that traditions are something worth consideration. The law is a great pillar of the State, but the Navy is also a great pillar of the State. In time of war the Navy is always a great pillar of the State, but sometimes, in times of peace, we are apt to forget that the Navy continues to be a pillar of the State. Therefore I ask you to remember that the great Service which I represent here to-night is the one great Service on which the State exists. Without it the Empire, to which we are all so proud to belong, would cease to exist.





The Master of the Rolls, proposing the health of  
“The Treasurer,” said :—

My Lord Chancellor, Your Excellency, My Lords and Gentlemen : I have to bring before you a matter of great importance, for I have to ask you to join with me in drinking the health of the Treasurer of this Inn, Lord Justice Warrington. I should myself have preferred that this pleasure should fall to one of the distinguished guests here present who have been more closely connected with the Inn than myself, but the Treasurer, when asking me to undertake it, put his request on the ground of old friendship, and to that ground there could be no refusal, the pleasure is too great.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have not to go back quite so far into history as the Lord Chancellor in his address to you. He found it necessary to look back 500 years. The history of the present Treasurer does not go back so far. But I have to ask you to look back a little, for I may remind you that, in addition to being Treasurer of the Inn, he is, with one exception, the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Do not let me be mistaken. I do not mean that he is the oldest in years : several of us have a considerable disadvantage of him in that respect, but he is the senior in appointment with that one exception, and it is necessary to look back even a little further to see how that came about. I am only telling you what most of you know when I remind you that his skill as an equity draftsman is a matter of history in Lincoln's Inn, and that very soon after becoming a Queen's Counsel it was obvious that he must be appointed to the Bench. In due time he was removed to the Court of Appeal, where my more intimate acquaintance with him began. The fact that one or two of us in that Court are senior to him was brought about only by the merest accident. A certain proportion is kept in that Court between its members who come from the equity and the common law side, and it appeared at that time that longevity was more produced by the gentler pursuit of equity than by the rougher struggles of common law. The inevitable result was that more vacancies occurred amongst the positions allotted to the common law, and so it happens that some of us junior to him in appointment to the Bench are by accident his seniors in the Court of Appeal. As I have said, it is in that Court that my intimate knowledge of him begins, and it is as a colleague there that I wish to speak of him for a few minutes. You may think the atmosphere of that Court is always calm, and it generally is ; but judges do sometimes get bored with counsel and counsel often get bored with judges, and then a little irritation is apt to enter ; indeed, I have heard it said that in former days there was even friction between the members of the Court. I hasten to say I have known none in my day. Still, you see the opportunity for a calming, a moderating and a



restraining influence, and such an influence has always been present in Lord Justice Warrington. He never fails by a few well-chosen words to let everyone see that there is really no reason for trouble. Personally, I owe him much. It has been my lot lately to have to tread the unfamiliar, and to me not very well sign-posted, paths of equity instead of the rougher and more familiar ways of the Northern Circuit, and I have found such a colleague as your Treasurer invaluable. You do not know the relief it is to know you have a colleague upon whom you can rely to prevent you making a fool of yourself without making it too clear to people in general that it was your intention to do so. Do not think that I have not other colleagues who will do the same, but I am not speaking of them to-night, I am speaking of him. You will not wonder that I am pleased to speak of him, and in asking you to drink his health I am asking you to honour a man who never did an unkind action, never said an inconsiderate word, and never had an ungenerous thought.

### Treasurer's Reply to the toast of his health :—

You have heard my voice so often this evening that, in replying to the toast proposed in such kindly terms by the Master of the Rolls and so heartily accepted by the Company, I will confine myself to simply expressing my very hearty thanks to him and to you all.

But I cannot allow the proceedings to terminate without acknowledging on my own behalf, and on behalf of my brother Benchers, the obligation we are under to our Under Treasurer, Mr. R. P. P. Rowe, and to the clerks in the office, for the very efficient help we have received in making and carrying out the arrangements for the celebrations of last week and to-night. Mr. Rowe's power of organisation and his attention to detail have been of the utmost value in making our undertaking a success.

I must also thank the other officers and servants of the Society for the zeal with which they have performed the several tasks cast upon them.

I thank you all for your kind reception of the toast.

# APPENDIX





# APPENDIX

## The Benchers of the Society at the time of the Celebration :—

His Majesty the King.  
†Graham Hastings, Esq., K.C.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.  
Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.  
James Anstie, Esq., K.C.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Lord Wrenbury.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Lord Muir-Mackenzie,  
    G.C.B., K.C.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of  
    Cloan, K.T., O.M.  
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of  
    Blackburn, O.M.  
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith,  
    K.C., M.P.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer,  
    Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,  
    K.C.I.E.  
\*Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.  
Matthew Snooke Grosvenor Woods,  
    Esq., K.C.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Rolls  
    Warrington, a Lord Justice of  
    Appeal (Treasurer).  
\*His Honour Judge Henry Yorke  
    Stanger, K.C.  
Thomas Tindal Method, Esq.  
\*The Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve,  
    a Justice of the High Court,  
    Chancery Division.

\*The Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence,  
    a Justice of the High Court, Chan-  
    cery Division.  
His Honour Judge Richard Holmden  
    Amphlett, K.C.  
John Cutler, Esq., K.C.  
\*Sir John George Butcher, Bart, K.C.,  
    M.P.  
Charles Elliott Edward Jenkins, Esq.,  
    K.C.  
\*Thomas Raffles Hughes, Esq., K.C.  
\*William Henry Upjohn, Esq., K.C.  
\*Robert Frederick Norton, Esq., C.B.E.,  
    K.C.  
Nathaniel Micklem, Esq., K.C.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock,  
    Bart., K.C.  
\*The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Younger,  
    G.B.E., a Lord Justice of Appeal.  
\*Sir Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C.  
\*The Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargent,  
    a Justice of the High Court, Chan-  
    cery Division.  
\*Robert Forsyth Scott, Esq., Master of  
    St. John's College, Cambridge.  
\*Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Judge of the  
    Court of Arches.  
James George Wood, Esq.  
\*William Percival Gratwicke Boxall,  
    Esq., K.C.



- \*The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
- \*The Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer, a Justice of the High Court, Chancery Division.
- \*The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington.
- \*Edward Beaumont, Esq.
- \*Sir Felix Maximilian Schoenbrunn Cassel, Bart, K.C., Judge Advocate General.
- \*William Robert Sheldon, Esq.
- \*Evan Lewis Thomas, Esq., K.C.
- \*Francis William Pember, Esq., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.
- \*The Hon. Frank Russell, a Justice of the High Court, Chancery Division.
- \*Rowland Edward Whitehead, Esq., K.C.
- \*Albert Charles Clauson, Esq., C.B.E., K.C.
- \*The Hon. Sir Malcolm Martin Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
- \*Francis Henry Launcelot Errington, Esq., C.B.
- \*Sir Patrick Rose-Innes, K.C.
- \*Charles Grant Church, Esq.
- \*Edgar Percy Hewitt, Esq., K.C.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy of Letheringsett, K.C.
- \*Theobald Mathew, Esq.
- \*Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
- The Hon. Sir Rigby Swift, a Justice of the High Court, King's Bench Division.
- \*Sir Arthur Underhill.
- \*Frederick Whinney, Esq.
- \*Ward Coldridge, Esq., K.C.
- \*Sir James William Greig, C.B., K.C.
- \*Frederick Herbert Maugham, Esq., K.C.  
Dighton Nicolas Pollock, Esq.
- \*Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin, Esq., K.C.
- \*Charles Ashworth James, Esq.
- \*Roland Edmund Lomax Vaughan Williams, Esq., K.C.
- \*Charles James Mathew, Esq., C.B.E., K.C., M.P.
- \*Henry Martley Giveen, Esq.
- \*Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, Esq., K.C.
- \*Roger Bernard Lawrence, Esq., K.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.
- \*John Eustace Harman, Esq.
- \*Cyril Atkinson, Esq., K.C.
- \*William Michael Spence, Esq.
- \*Bryan Farrer, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P., Attorney General.
- \*Lewis Boyd Sebastian, Esq.
- \*Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., K.C.
- \*Sir George Rivers Lowndes, K.C.S.I., K.C.
- \*Owen Thomson, Esq., K.C.
- \*James Francis Wallace Galbraith, Esq., K.C., M.P.
- \*Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Luxmoore, Esq., K.C.
- \*Alfred Adams, Esq.
- \*Alfred Ravenscroft Kennedy, Esq., K.C.

\* Present at the Banquet.

† Mr. Graham Hastings, the Senior Bencher except for His Majesty The King, died on the day of the Banquet.



## THE PREACHERS TO THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY

PRIOR to the year 1581 the clerical staff of the Chapel consisted solely of a Chaplain, who is, in some of the earlier entries, called also the Parson or the Rector. This statement is necessary because in several printed books the Dean of the Chapel is spoken of as being one of the clergy ; the Dean of the Chapel is the Master of the Bench, who has the general charge of the chapel, its services and ornaments ; the office first appears in 1504 (as Master) and 1505.

In the Treasurer's Accounts from 1572 to 1581 (except in 1574) there appear certain payments to "preachers" for special sermons ; of these there were generally two, sometimes three, and in 1580 apparently as many as five ; the preachers received 10s. for each sermon, and eight different preachers are named.

It appears that in or before 1581 other Inns of Court had appointed a permanent Preacher or Divinity Reader, and the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn determined to do the like. On June 9th, 1581, the following order is recorded :—

"Divinity Reader. Ytt is ordered that meanes shalbe used to Mr. [Doctor struck out] Chatteron to reade at Mychelmas Terme nexte, according to a byll [i.e., a petition] offered to the Benche at this Cowncell for that purpose, &c." [*Black Books*, i. 421.]

Mr. Chatterton, or Chaderton, and a Mr. Reynolds, who had also been approached, refused to give up "the places and charges" they already had. [*Ibid.*, 458.] 1581, November 26th.—"Mr. Charke shall be treated with by Mr. Dalton, Mr. Weekes, and Mr. Tyndall, or one of them, to be the Divinitie Reader in this Howse." [*Ibid.*, i. 424.]

Mr. Charke was duly appointed ; the first recorded payment of his salary, £10, is in the Treasurer's accounts for 1583. [*Ibid.*, 432.] He was "removed" in 1592 or 1593. The reason is not stated, but Strype records that "this Chark was a Puritan and for the new discipline, and against the government of the Church by Bishops." Archbishop Whitgift wrote urging the appointment of a new "Devynitye Reader," and on February 6th, 1593, it was decided to appoint two Oxford men and two Cambridge men, "to reade eache of them quarterly a dyvinitye Lecture in the Chappell twyse in the weake, to preache uppon the Sabothe Day, and at such other tymes as there shalbe a communion appoynted." The Oxford men were to take the first half of the year and the Cambridge men the second half ; each was to be paid £10, and to have "table and dyett" with the Masters of the Bench. [*Black Books*, ii. 28, 29.]

These were apparently trial sermons, and in June, 1594, Mr. Feilde was appointed, "for suche allowaunces as Mr. Charke hadd." [*Ibid.*, 34, 35.] From that time to the present the roll of Preachers is complete.

The modest salary of £10 was increased in 1610 to £60, with free chambers and diet for the Preacher and his servant, and an allowance for vacation commons. In 1628 it was raised to £80, in 1647 to £100, and in 1771 to £200.



## THE PREACHERS OF LINCOLN'S INN

Date of Appoint- ment.		Date of Appoint- ment.
1581.	— Charke. Removed 1593.	1714. William Lupton, D.D. Died 1726.
1594.	— Field.	1727. Thomas Herring, D.D. Resigned 1733. Dean of Rochester 1732; Bishop of Bangor 1737; Archbishop of York 1743; Archbishop of Canterbury 1747.
1595.	— Aglionby.	1733. Edward Crank, D.D. Resigned 1735.
1599.	— Pulley.	1735. George Watts, M.A. Resigned 1746.
1602.	Thomas Gataker, S.T.B. Died or resigned 1611.	1746. William Warburton, D.D. Resigned 1760. Dean of Bristol 1757; Bishop of Gloucester 1759.
1613.	Thomas Holloway, D.D. Resigned 1616 on appointment as Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry.	1761. Thomas Ashton, D.D. Resigned 1765.
1616.	John Donne, D.D. Resigned 1622 on appointment as Dean of St. Paul's.	1765. Richard Hurd, D.D. Resigned 1776. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1775; Bishop of Worcester 1781.
1622.	John Preston, D.D. Died 1628.	1776. Edward Woodcock, LL.D. Resigned 1779.
1628.	Edward Reynolds, D.D. Resigned 1631 on appointment as Rector of Bramston, Northants; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1645; Bishop of Norwich, 1660.	1779. Cyril Jackson, D.D. Resigned 1783, on appointment as Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
1632.	Joseph Carrell or Carill. Resigned 1646.	1783. William Jackson, D.D. Resigned 1812. Bishop of Oxford 1811.
1647.	James Usher, Bishop of Meath 1621; Archbishop of Armagh 1624; Bishop of Carlisle 1641. Resigned 1654.	1812. William Van Mildert, D.D., Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. Resigned 1819, on appointment as Bishop of Llandaff. Dean of St. Paul's 1820; Bishop of Durham 1826.
1654.	Bruno Ryves, D.D.; Dean of Chichester 1639. Resigned 1656. Dean of Windsor 1660.	1819. Charles Lloyd, D.D. Resigned 1822. Bishop of Oxford 1827.
1657.	Thomas Greenfield. Resigned 1663.	1822. Reginald Heber, D.D. Resigned 1823, on appointment as Bishop of Calcutta.
1663.	John Tillotson, D.D. Resigned 1690. Dean of Canterbury 1672; Dean of St. Paul's 1689; Archbishop of Canterbury 1691.	
1691.	Edward Maynard, D.D. Resigned 1699, on appointment as Rector of Boddington, Northants.	
1699.	Francis Gastrell, D.D. Resigned 1706 or 1707. Bishop of Chester 1714.	



Date of Appoint- ment.	Date of Appoint- ment.
1823. Edward Maltby, D.D. Resigned 1835. Bishop of Chichester 1831; Bishop of Durham 1836.	accepting the Rectory of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Principal of King's College, London, 1883-97. Dean of Canterbury, 1903.
1836. John Lonsdale, D.D. Resigned 1843, on appointment as Bishop of Lichfield.	1896 to 1898. A Preacher selected for each sermon.
1844. James Stuart Murray Anderson, M.A. Resigned 1858.	1898. Hastings Rashdall, M.A. Appointed for five years. Dean of Carlisle, 1917.
1858. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Resigned on appointment as Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1862.	1903. Henry Charles Beeching, M.A., Canon of Westminster. Appointed for five years. Re-appointed for five years, 1908. Resigned on appointment as Dean of Norwich, 1912.
1862. Frederick Charles Cook, M.A. Resigned 1880.	1912. Henry Reginald Gamble, M.A. Appointed for five years. Re-appointed for five years, 1917. Re-appointed for three years from December, 1922. Dean of Exeter, 1918.
1880. Henry Wace, M.A., previously Chaplain of the Society since 1872. Resigned 1896 on	









POST · LUSTRA · CENTUM · NOSTRA · VIGET · DOMUS,  
CENTUM; PRECAMUR; LUSTRA · PER · ALTERA  
MANSURA · TUTAMEN · FIDELE  
IUSTITIAE · PATRIÆQUE · LEGUM.

